

CURRENT LITERATURE ON DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE

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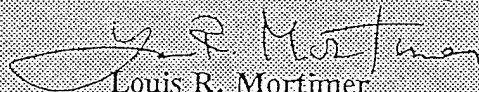
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PREFACE

This annotated bibliography, updated monthly, provides worldwide coverage of research and statistics on drug and alcohol abuse. English- and foreign-language literature, primarily books and journals published since January 1991 is screened. Research focuses on topics such as usage patterns, new theories on patterns of abuse, signs and symptoms of addiction, legal penalties, genetics and heredity, prevention strategies and techniques, and codependency. The entries are arranged alphabetically by author. Each entry contains keywords.

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Bender, David L., and Leone, Bruno. Chemical Dependency: Opposing Viewpoints. (San Diego, Ca.), Greenhaven Press, Inc., 1992. [Call Number: HV5825.C44]

The authors analyze various diverse sources of information by including materials taken from magazines, journals, books, and newspapers, as well as statements and position papers from a wide range of individuals, organizations, and governments. The carefully edited opposing viewpoints are purposely placed back to back to create a running debate. Each viewpoint is preceded by a short quotation that best expresses the author's main argument. This format plunges the reader into the midst of a controversial issue and aids the reader in mastering and recognizing the authors's point of view.

Keyword(s): alcoholism; drug abuse; methodology

Brindani, Umberto and Gandus, Valeria. "L'ultima boccata [The Last Puff]" Panaroma, (Milano) vol. 29, no. 1335, November 17, 1991, 76-79, 81, 83, 85. [Call Number: AP37.P32]

Italian smokers will have a smaller range of cigarette brands from which to choose beginning January 1, 1993. Starting on that date, the sale of cigarettes with a tar content of more than 15 milligrams will be prohibited. This will mean that such brands as Camel, Lucky Strike, Chesterfield, Gitanes, and eleven other famous brands will no longer be available in Italy. By the end of 1997, cigarettes with a tar content of 12 milligrams will be barred from the market. The large cigarette companies have not fought these prohibitions, because only about 4 percent of the cigarettes presently sold in Italy will be affected in 1993. Later, the companies will merely add longer filters to cigarettes to ensure that they meet the new standards. The authors are somewhat skeptical about the new prohibitions. Tar is only one the health hazards of cigarettes. Filters increase the danger of carbon monoxide-- responsible for half of the deaths in Italy stemming from the consumption of tobacco. In addition, the money being spent on the antismoking campaign is a tiny fraction of the subsidies being given to Italy's tobacco industry. The authors praise the Scandinavian policy of taxing cigarettes heavily and using the money obtained by these taxes to convert the tobacco industry to other uses. They report that every 10 percent increase in the cost of

cigarettes means a five percent decline in tobacco consumption.

Keyword(s): Italy; antismoking legislation; tobacco consumption

Dulfano, Celia. Families, Alcoholism, and Recovery. (San Francisco), Jossey-Bass Inc., 1992. [Call Number: HV5132.D86 1992]

The author provides case studies which are practical, real-life situations illustrating a variety of ways of focusing on some of the major issues that must be dealt with by families affected by alcoholism. Family interactions and family systems affecting recovery from alcoholism for the entire family are explored thoroughly. This book is helpful for any professional working in the field of family alcoholism treatment and is also suitable for any family member who is living with a practicing or recovering alcoholic.

Keyword(s): alcoholism; families; treatment

Falco, Mathea. The Making of a Drug-Free America. Programs That Work. (New York), Times Books, 1992. [Call Number: HV5825.F335 1992]

The author provides a non-comprehensive review of drug programs nationwide. Some of the most promising programs are described in detail, based on what is known about prevention, education, treatment, and law enforcement.

Keyword(s): substances of abuse; prevention; rehabilitation

Franklin, Ronald D., Allison, David B., and Sutton, Thomas. "Alcohol, Substance Abuse, and Violence Among North Carolina Prison Admissions, 1988." Journal of Offender Rehabilitation, (Binghamton, N.Y.), vol. 17, no. 3/4, 1992, 101-11. [Call Number: HV9261.033]

This study describes substance use and specifically focuses on relationships between reported substance

intoxication and violent crime among a population of prison admissions in a largely rural state.

Keyword(s): alcohol; substance abuse; violence; North Carolina; prisons

Goldstein, Marc B., and Engwall, Douglas B. "The Politics of Prevention: Changing Definitions of Substance Use/Abuse." Journal of Health and Social Policy, (Binghamton, N.Y.), vol. 3, no. 3, 1992, 69-83. [Call Number: RA418.J68]

This paper provides a brief sociological overview of the emergence of adolescent drug use as a major social problem. The authors document, through an examination of government-sponsored literature on drug use produced over the past 10 years, the changes in conceptual focus that have occurred. They consider some of the potential negative consequences of these changes for education.

Keyword(s): substance of abuse; prevention; drug social problem

"Grosse Droehnung [The Great Boom]" Der Spiegel, (Hamburg) vol. 46, no. 39, September 21, 1992, 106-07. [Call Number: AP30.S55]

The warm and dry summer that northern Europe enjoyed in 1992 was responsible for a larger than usual harvest of marihuana. Germany's climate does not generally suit the cultivation of marihuana, but this year the few Germans that cultivate the plant as a hobby were very pleased with their gardens' yield. Unlike the harvests of other years, this year's plants provided a real "kick" because the plants contained significantly greater amounts of tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), the substance that makes marihuana a narcotic. German police seldom concern themselves with the growing of marihuana. There were only a dozen arrests in Berlin in 1992, the capital of home-grown marihuana. Last year, however, police discovered a plot, 2,000 square meters in area, in Regensburg in southern Germany. The police could take no action because German law permits the growth of marihuana plants to form a shield around beet fields to fend off the seeds of other kinds of beets. The marihuana plant is

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ideally suited for this task of protecting newly developed beet varieties.

Keyword(s): Germany; marihuana

Johns, Christina Jacqueline. Power, Ideology, and the War on Drugs. (New York), Praeger Publishers, 1992. [Call Number: HV5825.J6 1992]

The author presents a critical analysis of the federal government's crime control policy on dangerous and illegal drugs. The focus of the discussion is on drug criminalization and enforcement policies of the federal government over the last decade. The author concludes that the policy of criminalization and enforcement will continue, for the expansion of state power, both here and abroad, is clearly in the government's interest. Finally, the author warns proponents of drug legalization that their arguments must be presented as a panacea to fundamental societal problems here and in the Third World, and that they must consider the possibility of a greater erosion of civil and constitutional guarantees that could result from legalization.

Keyword(s): control; substances of abuse; prevention

Jones, Loring, and Reed, David. "The Effects of Cocaine Abuse on Infants and Their Implications for Social Workers." Journal of Health and Social Policy, (Binghamton, N.Y.), vol. 3, no. 3, 1992, 51-67. [Call Number: RA418.J68]

This paper addresses the method of reviewing the empirical literature from a variety of fields for the purpose of identifying generalizations with empirical support on the effects of cocaine abuse on infants. These generalizations identify the effects of pre-and perinatal usage of cocaine by mothers on children, the effects on attachment behavior, and the characteristics of the cocaine using mother. The article concludes by identifying the intervention guidelines that resulted from the empirical findings.

Keyword(s): cocaine; infants; social workers; prevention

"Jordbruk och alkoholmonopol problem vid EG-medlemskap [Agriculture and state alcohol stores a problem for EC membership]" Nordisk Kontakt, (Stockholm) vol. 37, no. 7-8, 1992, 99. [Call Number: DL55.N6]

Sweden is seeking to become a member of the European Community (EC). Sweden's traditional methods of regulating the consumption of alcohol will have to be altered, however, if EC membership is to be realized. With the exception of near beer, only government-operated shops may sell alcohol. EC officials maintain that Sweden must allow free competition in the sale of alcohol if the country is to become an EC member. Some Swedish political parties oppose doing away with the state liquor stores and the country's 300,000-member temperance movement has threatened to vote against EC membership if such an action becomes necessary. However, EC officials say that Sweden will be permitted to maintain its high taxes on alcohol as a means of reducing alcohol consumption.

Keyword(s): Sweden; state control of alcohol sales; European Community

Miletich, John J. Treatment of Cocaine Abuse. An Annotated Bibliography. (New York), Greenwood Press, 1992. [Call Number: RC568.C6M55 1992]

This bibliography consists of more than 600 references--all of which are annotated. Citations include books, articles, conference proceedings, dissertations, and government publications.

Keyword(s): cocaine; treatment; bibliography

Miller, Norman S., and Cocores, James A. "Nicotine Dependence: Diagnosis, Pharmacology, and Treatment." Journal of Addictive Diseases, (Binghamton, N.Y.), vol. 11, no. 2, 1992, 51-66. [Call Number: HV5800.A356]

The article examines the longstanding debate as to whether cigarettes are addicting and whether nicotine is the active ingredient in generating and sustaining the addiction.

Keyword(s): smoking; nicotine; treatment

Morgan, Lynn Kasner, and Raper, James E. "Measuring Outcome in the Treatment of Cocaine Abuse: The Drug Impairment Rating Scale for Cocaine." Journal of Addictive Diseases, (Binghamton, N.Y.), vol. 11, no. 2, 1992, 121-38. [Call Number: HV5800.A356]

This article describes the development of an interval measure of cocaine treatment efficacy: the Halikas-Crosby Drug Impairment Rating Scale for Cocaine (HAL DIRS-C). The scale measures the impact of cocaine use and its effects upon daily functioning, relationships with other people, other alcohol and drug use, cocaine withdrawal symptoms, adverse effects associated with cocaine use, and self-esteem.

Keyword(s): cocaine; methodology; prevention

National Drug Control Policy Office. "Price and Purity of Cocaine. The Relationship to Emergency Room Visits and Deaths, and to Drug Use Among Arrestees." An Office of National Drug Control Policy Publication, (Washington, D.C.), October 1992, . [Call Number: none]

This paper examines the relationship of the price and purity of cocaine to emergency room visits and deaths associated with cocaine use and to cocaine use among arrestees. Fluctuations in price are compared to information on emergency room visits, medical examiner reports, and the percentage of arrestees testing positive for cocaine use. Analysis suggests that demand reduction efforts by themselves, critical as they are, are not sufficient. Preventing drug use and freeing current users, must be enhanced by well-targeted efforts to reduce supply.

Keyword(s): cocaine; emergency rooms; drug use

"Schlicht Kiki [Just Fluff]" Der Spiegel, (Hamburg) vol 46, no. 38, September 14, 1992, 111, 113. [Call Number: AP30.S55]

In 1991 the Bavarian police made public a successful coup against the Cali drug cartel. Between late 1988 and early 1991 the Bavarian police had arranged for about a ton of cocaine to be shipped into Germany by the cartel with the police posing as buyers. Several court cases have revealed

that the public jubilation at the police action was misplaced and that public money was squandered for no good reason. The undercover agent used by the police to set up the drug shipments had the police pay off fines and debts from earlier crimes. Several criminals who participated in the drug deals, including a Colombian drug boss, evaded capture in Germany simply by leaving the country "without prior notification." Only the crew of a ship that brought some of the drugs into Germany and a Panamanian businessman have been arrested. Even the head of the Bavarian police, Herrmann Ziegenaus, admits it is now difficult to explain the reasoning behind this police action that cost millions and yielded so little. Police in other parts of Germany label the Bavarian buying of drugs and then seizing them as "just fluff."

Keyword(s): drug enforcement; Germany

Smith, Peter H. Drug Policy in the Americas. (San Francisco), Westview Press, 1992. [Call Number: HV5840.L3D77 1992]

This book--a collection of articles--resulted from a series of workshops held in 1991 under the auspices of the Project on Hemispheric Cooperation for the Prevention of Drug Abuse and Traffic, a multiyear program of research and policy analysis sponsored by the Institute of the Americas and the Center for Iberian and Latin American Studies at the University of California, San Diego. The basic premise of the articles recommend a major revision in antidrug strategies and resources, with greater emphasis on demand reduction than on supply control. A series of practical suggestions for achieving these goals through hemispheric cooperation are offered.

Keyword(s): substances of abuse; Latin America; prevention

"Superhasch aus Holland [Super Hashish from Holland]" Der Spiegel, (Hamburg) vol 46, no. 41, October 5, 1992, 265. [Call Number: AP30.S55]

Dutch farmers have succeeded in developing a new variety of hashish that is much stronger than the hashish produced previously in their country. In fact, according to narcotics experts of the Dutch police, the new variety is

considerably stronger than even the best foreign products and has been named "Netherweed". Developed by crossing hemp plants from the United States, Afghanistan, and Morocco, the new hemp variety yields hashish with a content of tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) of up to 27 percent. Most imported hashish has a THC content of 14 percent. The new hemp plant is much more profitable for farmers than tomatoes or cucumbers, generating profits of \$400 per square meter compared to \$6 from the latter plants.

Keyword(s): Netherlands; hashish

Wallace, Barbara C. "Crack Cocaine: What Constitutes State of the Art Treatment?" Journal of Addictive Diseases, (Binghamton, N.Y.), vol. 11, no. 2, 1992, 79-95. [Call Number: HV5800.A356]

The author presents a summary analysis of research demonstrating what works when state of the art treatment interventions are provided to the crack and cocaine dependent. The author provides a rationale for implementing as quickly as possible model treatments that are within the reach of inner-city minority populations in desperate need of quality treatment for crack addiction. A summary description of "state of the art" treatments or the kind of interventions that seem to work is presented.

Keyword(s): cocaine; treatment; crack

Watson, Ronald R., and Watzl, Bernhard. Nutrition and Alcohol. (Boca Raton, Florida), CRC Press, Inc., 1992. [Call Number: RC565.N87 1992]

The objective of this book is to summarize the latest research on the multiple effects of alcohol on the nutritional status of alcohol abusers. This information is of great importance in assisting the clinician in preventing and treating alcohol abuse-related disorders by nutritional therapy.

Keyword(s): nutrition; alcohol; prevention